THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,341, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee with Mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Passage and Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
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FOR SURAT.

First Trip of the Season.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, at 8 A.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers apply to the Manager, opposite to Kevakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

MEMO.

CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned Goods per Ship *Daylight*, are requested to send off Boats for them without delay, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

H
NA VS—9 Cases and 11 Bales.
M C
W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Chatham*, J. B. THUETELL, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Chatham*.

Bombay, 24th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Rowantree*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 19th July 1862.

FOR SALE.

A BRACE of Thorough bred ENGLISH POINTERS (Dogs) Liver colored, well broke and have been shot to two seasons in Norfolk, 3 years old, to be seen on board a ship in the Harbour just arrived from England. For address and particulars apply to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN HAWKINS, Commander of the Ship *Meystieer*, will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his Crew.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Indian Branch of this Society have the satisfaction to announce that the Society has been enabled to make a reduction of 45 per cent. on the Annual Premium on all Policies entitled to participation.

LECKIE & Co.
Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases.

Ducomier's.
Brandenburg Freres.
Hennessants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

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LUND'S IVORY SCREW PENCILS, mounted with silver, at Rs. 4½ each.
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LEADS for ditto, at Rs. 2½ and 2 each.
TUBES for holding loose papers, Rs. 1½ and 1 per box of 1 doz.
DRAGON FLY BOOK-MARKERS, Rs. 1 each.
FANSY ditto, 8 annas each.
DOUBLE LEVER NOTE COPYING PRESSES, in case, Rs. 30 each.
LADY'S GOLD PENCIL CASES, Rs. 6 each.
TOOTHPICKS—Silver, Rs. 2½ Gold, Rs. 5.
PENKNIVES, various prices. Rs. 3 to Rs. 6½.
All of LUND'S best manufacture.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST ARRIVED.

PRIME YORK HAMS in canvas.
Prime York Hams in patent tin.
Bacon in side and in tin.
Cheddar, Berkley, and Pine Cheeses.
Oxford, Bologna, and German Sausages; and every variety of Store. Best Wine, Beer, and Porter; also Manilla Cigars and Cheroots.

Orders from kind Constituents will be executed with the utmost care and attention.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
Medow Street, Bombay.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Out-stations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Estimates forwarded on application.

Copper-plate Visiting and Invitation Cards.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PULIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 1st September next, at noon, the following vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, with masts and rigging, all standing, viz., Sloop *Clive*, teak built, burthen 425 tons old measurement, coppered and copper fastened, and in good condition.

This vessel is provided with tanks, and can be got ready for sea in a few days.

The paddle steamer *Victoria*, teak built, burthen 706 tons, exclusive of engine-room, coppered and copper fastened, engines by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 220 nominal horse-power, with copper boilers weighing 56 tons or thereabouts. The vessel is in first-rate working order, and is fitted with paddle-wheel condensers capable of making 1200 gallons of fresh water daily. She can be got ready for sea in a few days.

In 1858 the *Victoria* had most extensive repairs, viz., new upper, lower, and poop decks, new paddle boxes with new paddle beams, and was re-coppered.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers shall have been sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within twenty days from the day of sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and vessel resold at his risk and loss.

The stores belonging to each vessel can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The vessels are now lying in the harbour, where they can be inspected at any time between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. MULLALY,
Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

LAND FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—Upwards of 36,000 square yards of Land in the vicinity of the new Agri-Horticultural Gardens and the Great Eastern Spinning Mills, most desirably situated for the erection of either a public building or house accommodation, suitable for the working classes of Europeans who would thereby possess all the advantages to be derived from the Gardens adjoining.

Also,

Two plots of Land, adapted for building sites, near what was known as "Phipps Oart" and along the new Mahim Road, proposed by the Foras Commissioners and sanctioned by Government. The Main Pipe of the Vehar Water Works is laid a few yards from these plots of land.

Also,

A right triangular piece of ground Contiguous to the G. I. P. Railway suited for a Timber yard or other industrial purpose. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS
Agent.

Apollo Street.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

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BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
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BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR.

15, APOLLO STREET.

JUST ARRIVED, Mineralized Muslin, Waterproof Coats, Leggings, and Souwesters, the Lightest and best Material adapted for the Climate; also a Variety of Black, Blue, and Scarlet Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Silk Mixtures, Angolí's, Scotch Tweeds, fine Scarlet and Blue Serge. Any order from out stations punctually attended to. Prices Moderate.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

THE following price list will give the Public a most advantageous opportunity to purchase every description of wearing apparel, Civil, Military, and Naval.

Esperance & Co. are now in a position to guarantee that all orders will be punctually and satisfactorily executed, and that as regards, Fit, Style and Workmanship unsurpassed.

Superfine Black Dress Suits from	Rs.	48
Tweed Suits	,,	18
All wool and light texture	,,	25
Angola Suits	,,	30
Single Milled Scotch Tweeds	,,	35
Washing Suits	,,	15
Riding Trowsers	,,	10
Bedford Cord, best quality	,,	20
Black Alpaca Coat	,,	10
Fine Angola	,,	16

Naval and Military Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

Shops supplied with cut lengths, good white Shirts, with linen fronts, 25 per dozen.

Shirt Collars, 6 per dozen.

Merino Vests and Pantaloons very cheap.

Drab felt Hats	Rs.	5
Superfine Black Hats	,,	8
Balmoral Caps, Sicilian, Oxonian, Sardinian, Hungarian and every description of Fancy Hats at very moderate prices.		
English and French made Boots and Shoes.		
Umbrellas	Rs.	1 8
Overland Trunks	,,	14 0
Railway Rugs	,,	6 8
Perfumery.		
The best make in Hosiery Socks	,,	5 0

Neck-ties, Braces, Money Bags, Swimming Belts, &c. &c., Waterproof Clothing.—*Terms Cash.*

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND OIL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer wall for Billiard Tables.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES, JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12s6.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.

Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 8½ Bushel Casks, Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, Fraser's Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope. Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 7th prox., at half-past 4 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Trustees.

H. NEWTON,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 30th July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. MONTAGU CLEUGH WILKINSON in our Firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES PERCY LEITH is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY FORMAN and Mr. HENRY BYNE are authorized to sign our Firm.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
8, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House Agents, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

CHEAP NOVELS LATELY RECEIVED.

Sala's (G. A.) Ship Chandler	0	12
Leonard Harlowe, by "Waters"	0	12
Florence Templar, by Mrs. Vidal	0	12
Nan Darrell, by Ellen Pickering	1	4
Capt. Marryat's Jacob Faithful	0	12
Peter Simple	0	12
Japhet in search of a Father	0	12
Phantom Ship	0	12
Fenimore Cooper's Pilot	0	12
Spy	0	12
Capt. Curling's Miser Lord	1	8
Mr. Yelverton's Martyrs to Circumstance	1	8
The Longwoods of the Grange, by the author of "Adelaide Lyndsay"	1	8
The Watchman, by J. A. Maitland	1	8
Rachel the Jewess	1	8
The Roman Maiden	1	8
Dumas' Page of the Duke of Savoy	1	4
Ellen Seymour	1	4
Stories of Wales and the Welsh	1	8
Tales of the Coast Guard, by Lieut. Warneford	1	8
The Old English Gentleman, by J. Mills	1	8
Amos Clark, by Watts Phillips	1	8
Charles the Bold, by Dumas	1	8
Up in the Clouds, by J. Varey	1	8
White Wolf of Brittany, by Paul Favel	1	8
Chevalier, by Mrs. Thomson	1	8
The Queen's Dwarf, by Dumas	1	8
Lady Jane Grey, by Thomas Miller	1	8
Pearl of Orr's Island, by Mrs. Stowe. Part 1	1	0
Pearl of Orr's Island, by Mrs. Stowe. Part 2	1	1
Widow Barnaby, by Mrs. Trollope	1	8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.		

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for HERBERT & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

NOTICE.

A HANDSOME REWARD will be paid for the recovery of a Small Tan Blenheim Spaniel, lost from Colaba on the 31st ultimo. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

Parties disposed to Tender may see the Drawings, specification, and Form of Tender (on which Form only Tenders will be received) at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after 17th instant.

Tenders sealed up and marked Tender for Permanent Way Ballast Waggons must be lodged at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on or before the 1st August next.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

The Blue Dwarf; a romance. By Lady Esther Hope	Rs.	4 8
The Men at the Helm: Biographical sketches of great English Statesmen. By W. H. D. Adams		2 12
Roads and Rails, and their sequences, Physical and Moral. By W. B. Adams		8 0
The Junior Clerk: a tale of City Life. By E. Hodder		2 12
"Unto this Last"—Four Essays on the first principles of Political Economy. By J. Ruskin.		2 12
The Engineer's, Millwright's, and Machinist's Practical. By W. Templeton		1 12
Bleak House, vol. 1. New illustrated edition. By Charles Dickens		6 12
Predictions realized in modern times. By H. Welby		3 12
The Queen of the Savannah. By G. Almard		1 8
European Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with remarks on the Slave Trade, and the supply of Cotton. By Captain J. F. N. Hewitt		6 12
Elements of Comparative Philology. By R. G. Latham		15 12
Clark's Orphean Warbler, containing a choice collection of nearly 2,000 favorite Songs		2 0
Clark's Giant Warbler, in 8 parts		1 8
The Practical Letter Writer		0 12
The Cricket Tutor. By the Author of the Cricket Field		0 12
Illness prevented or speedily cured by simple means		0 6
How to detect adulteration in our daily food and drink		0 6
Courteney's Dictionary of Abbreviations		0 6
Mispronunciation corrected. By C. W. Smith		0 4
Mind your Stops! Punctuation made plain		0 6
Common blunders made in speaking and writing		0 4
Letter-writing simplified		0 6
Talking and Debating		0 6
Blunders in Behaviour corrected		0 6
500 French Phrases		0 6
French in a Fortnight		0 6
The Science of Dress		0 6
Peninsular Scenes and Sketches		0 12
Cynthia Thorold. By Author of Whitefriars		0 12
The Chalu of Destiny. By V. J. St. John		0 12
Official Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition. Parts 1 to 6		6 0
Views in North Wales		0 12
Essays and Reviews		3 12
The Horse, in the Stable and the Field, &c. By J. H. Walsh, (Stonehenge) and Lupton		13 8

MUSIC.

Meyerbeer's Grand Overture, composed for the Inauguration of the International Exhibition		4 8
Auber's Grand Inauguration March, Ditto		3 0
The Messiah. By G. F. Handel		0 12
Ditto Ditto Cloth bound		1 8
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor		2 8
The Great Exhibition Music Book. 41 National Airs for the Piano		5 8
120 Negro Songs, &c.		0 12
120 Sam Cowell's Comic Songs		0 12
120 Songs of Ireland		0 12
100 Songs by H. Russell		0 12
The Great Exhibition Music Books for the Violin. 41 National Airs		1 2
Ditto for Concertina		1 2

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTIC IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Parsee PESTONJEE HEERJEEBHOY COOPER has contracted to sell to RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE SOOKHIA, a Piece of Land together with the Bungalow standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 162 and 165, and the Bungalow bearing the Assessment No. 42, situated on the Grant Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Bungalow of Parsee Cursetjee Jamsjee Sucklatwalla; on the West by the Front Gates of the said last Bungalow and the Public Road; on the North by the Bungalow of Sorabjee Hormusjee Ranjee; and on the South by the Grant Road. All persons therefore interested in, or having any claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise upon the above said Property are hereby required to make the same known through an Attorney of the Supreme Court to Messrs. Macfarlan and Peniston, the Purchaser's Solicitors within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed and all such claims will be deemed to have been waived.

Bombay, 1st August 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ANDAROO SORABJEE HORMUSJEE RANJEERA has contracted to sell to DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE SOOKHIA a Piece of Land together with a Bungalow standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 545 and 21A, and the Bungalow bearing the Assessment No. 41, situated on the Grant Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows: On the East by Government Vacant Ground, the back door of the same Bungalow, and the Road contiguous to the Public Road; on the West by the Front Gates of the said Bungalow and the Public Road; on the North by the Bungalow belonging to the said party; and on the South by the Bungalow of Parsee Heerjeebhoy Pestonjee Cooper. All persons therefore interested in or having any claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise upon the above said Property, are hereby required to make the same known through an Attorney of the Supreme Court to Messrs. Macfarlan and Peniston, Solicitors of the Purchaser, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed, and all such claims will be deemed to have been waived.

Bombay, 1st August 1862.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE.
Just received ex *Vernon*—

Elastic Patent Leather Boots	Rs.	14 p. pair.
,, French Calf do.	,,	13 ,, ,,
,, or Lace Brown Leather do	,,	13 ,, ,,
Laced Patent Shoes	,,	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

			Rs.	As.
The Queen	June 21	& 28	1	4
Lady's Newspaper	,, 21	& 28	1	4
United Service Gazette	,, 21	& 28	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette	,, 21	& 28	1	4
Weekly Dispatch	,, 22	& 29	1	4
Edinburgh News	,, 21	& 28	1	0
Punch	,, 28	& July 5	0	12

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

LUCILE; by OWEN MEREDITH. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 7-8
A Dramatic Poem of considerable power by the Author of "Clytemnestra." Owen Meredith is a *nom de plume* of a son of Sir Bulwer Lytton.
ST. CLEMENT'S EVE; by HERBT TAYLOR. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.
A new play by the celebrated author of Philip Van Artevel, a play which has been considered the finest modern drama in our language.
AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE; by F. W. FARRAR, M.A. Rs. 3-12.
A talented contribution to science embodying the principal theories of celebrated Philologists and the results of their enquiries.
THE CHINESE EMPIRE; by M. Huc, Missionary Apostolic in China, fc. cloth. Rs. 3-4.
A fuller knowledge of the forces at work in that large empire can be derived from this work than from any other extent.
SKETCHES FROM LIFE; by HARRIET MARTINEAU, *Illustrated* cloth gilt. Rs. 3-4.
In the best style of the veteran authoress.
A FAMILY TOUR ROUND SPAIN AND PORTUGAL; by LADY DUNBAR, CHATTY and CHEVER; Rs. 3-12.
Very pleasant family reading.
THE SMILES AND FROWNS OF FORTUNE; crown 8vo. Rs. 3-12.
Piquant and entertaining Sketches of life and Character.
ABOUT LONDON; by J. E. RITCHIE, crown 8vo. cloth. Rs 3-12.
Mr. Ritchie is a good guide, and writes a small but very interesting volume on a large subject.
LIFE WITHOUT AND LIFE WITHIN; Review, narrative, Essays and Poems by MARGARET FULLER, Countess Ossoli, crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 5-12.
From the pen of one of the most talented American Women.
TITLE HUNTING; by E. LLEWELLYN. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 4.
A sparkling novel from an American pen.
USES OF ANIMALS IN RELATION TO THE INDUSTRY OF MAN; by E. LANCASTER M.D. Rs. 2-4.
Every day Science treated in a manner to be understood by every one, from the pen of a very able man.
CHRISTMAS STORIES; from "Household Words," edited by CHARLES DICKENS, 8vo. Rs. 1-12.
A congregation of Old Friends.
CURIOSITIES OF FOOD; by P. SIMMONDS, crown, 8vo. 3-12.
A very interesting volume—to those who eat.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Mandlee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 2nd August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16 d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16 d. to 3d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
Cairo	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	85 to 90 with
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	53 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	6¼ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	99 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8¼ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.9	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87-4-4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,490 pait.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 5,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 600 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 280 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	94½
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 215½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 17s. 6d.. to £3 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds) .....£1 5s. 0d. Nominal	
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
,, (Seeds) .....Nominal.	
To Hull .....£2 0s. 0d.	
To China.....No offers.	
To Clyde..... Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 1st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 390 to 392
New Surat	,, 395 to 397
New Dholleras and Bhownuggur	,, 400 to 403
New Oomrawuttee	,, 390 to 392
New Oomptа, ...	,, 390 to 395
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 495 to 497
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 375 to 380
New Veraval	,, 366 to 370
Khandeish	,, 360 to 365
New Pondroose	,, 372 to 375
New Accote	,, 400 to 405
New Mangalore	,, 370 to 372

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,605.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-6 to 7-7 per cent.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... ,, 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... ,, 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... ,, 26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s.11½d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Bank's 4 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYSAR, SHAHARAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes.....	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixed, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on Loans without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on the Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for endorsement at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where convenient Loans can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of Banking in all its Branches.

Bombay, 20th May 1862. JOHN CARONG, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
,, ¼	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, ½	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, ¾	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... }

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, on demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	..... }		
On Ireland do.	..... }	1s. 11¾d.	do.

On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Treasury without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, for wasted for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ pe cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 31	Tilly,(?)	Beyts	Kurrachee 20 July

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
Aug. 1	China	Logan	Rangoon.
	Bella Verginia	Rellis	Marseilles via Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—5 deck.

Port Clearances.

The Steamer *Maharaj*, J. Kiddar, bound to Surat, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Victory.—7 cases Saundles, M. Rogers and Co. ; 6 bozes Saundries, Forbes and Co.

Istambool.—30 pieces E. Testh, 19 cwt. 2 qrs 24 lbs., Raill Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Bucton Castle.—14 bales Cotton, 49 cwt., 3 bales Wool, 9 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Eranp.

Lord Raglan.—250 bales Hemp, 750 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.; 200 bags Gingelly Seed, 300 cwt., Maljee Sewjee.

John Lynn.—200 bales Wool, 600 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessow Wage.

Norah Greame.—610 bales Cotton, 2,185 cwt., Dwarkadass Vasunjee ; Loose Beans, 125 cwt., W. Jones.

Golconda.—200 bales Hemp, 621½ cwt., Lalljee Heerchund ; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Govinda Hurry ; 29 bales Cotton, 101½ cwt., Mooljee Anundjee ; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Dora.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Peel, Cassels and Co.

Mary Stenhouse.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Sulay Mahomed Golam Hosein.

Zouave.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee.

Childwickbury.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Robert Frith and Co ; 1,135 bags Rape Seed, 1,701 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 285 bags Linseed, 427½ cwt., 15 bags Sursee Seed, 22½ cwt., Mowjee Bhimjee.

Bates Family.—55 bales Wool, 110 cwt., Toolsidass Wanjee.

For Havre.

Novelle Antoniette.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Pudomay Virjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frederick	...	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	... ...	
*246	Auckland, (paddle),	... ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ...	Bombay.
554	Bowanee, 2 (paddle), Chitty	...	Bombay.
*230	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... ...	Bombay.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Seeley	...	Bombay.
304	Comet, 3 (p gun-boat), Selby	...	River Euphrates.
1128	Comorin, 8 (schooner), Trotter	...	Aden.
1235	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Bent	...	Under orders for Bombay
305	Cursetjee, (flat)	... ...	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	...	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	...	Under orders for Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat)....	... ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	...	Under orders for Bombay.
1450	Feroz, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... ...	Bombay.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... ...	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood....	...	Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... ...	Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... ...	Bombay.
42	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... ...	Karrachee.
294	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	... ...	River Indus.
335	Pinnet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White.....	...	Bombay.
1226	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	...	Under orders of transfer to the Bengal Government.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2(paddle), Jones.		River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine),	... ...	Under orders for Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	... ...	Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	... ...	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310	Istamboul, Donelaar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413	Euphrates, Cowen	(c.l. May 10)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886	Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	
1046	Childwickbury—Allin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1120	Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. July 18)
854	Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1154	Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1124	Golconda, Dias—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1904	Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 22)
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Reanie, Scovell & Co.	
1091	Norah Greame, Rake—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 28)
1569	Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.	(c. l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Reanie, Scovell & Co	(c. l. July 23)
578	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
632	Veritas, Carry—E. Matheson & Co.	
1229	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

1553	Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 30)
439	Novelle Antoniette—3. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. July 4)

FOR SINGAPORE.

1201	Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass	(c. l. July 25)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. A. Aladin.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

609	Shaw Allum, Profrang—Hajee Ebhram.	(c. l. July 24)
609	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	(c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	(c. l. July 18)
450	Governor Higginson, (s) Greig.	(c. l. August 1)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145	Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.

250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	(c.l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	(c.l. July 21)

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
207	Artemisse, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff	
501	Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.	
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney—Reanie, Scovel & Co.	
559	Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deenas.	
1000	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	
502	Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.	
457	City of Poona, Nacoda,	
695	Coleroon, Hall—Cunnington & Co.	
955	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
875	Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	
270	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(laid up)
	Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.	
310	Fattay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.	
696	Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.	
1324	Hahneman, Phillips—Reanie, Scovell & Co.	
1218	Harrey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	
620	Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. Carim.	
1000	Ivy uarsha, Mahomed.	
155	Keerats Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee.	
499	Nederslash, Nacoda—Gopaldass Movjee.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
716	Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.	
391	Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.	
1230	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
791	Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.	
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1131	Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.	
783	Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick,	
1131	War Cloud, MacKay—Reanie, Scovell & Co.	
688	Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1019	Behar, Brooks.
1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1100	Jeddo, Brown.
1600	Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

776	Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.	
857	Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
649	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

445	Paul Auguste, Messermacker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
407	Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

405	Emma, Richmond—T. Liddetter & Co.	
493	Washington, Munn—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MUSCAT.

460	Jodal Barry, Nacoda.	

FOR BOMBAY.

736	Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.	
699	Alexander, Tojian—McIver & Co.	
435	Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

600	A. B. Coutts, Robbings.	
404	Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.	
650	Clara, McPhan—Ashburner Bell & Co.	
656	Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
498	Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.	
696	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville	
106	Caduceus, Cass.....	April 14
936	City of Carlisle, Postreath. (put back)	
783	Clyde, Jourdain .....E. Bates & Co.	
1192	Compatrick, Rimmington.	
766	Coromandel, Thompson...	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	
1026	Eloisa, Philpot.....	
709	Empress of India, Thompson.	(June 30
1057	Gloriana, Vaile .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw.....Grey & Co.	
	General Havelock, Spowart.	
1142	Her Majesty, Seymour.	
1354	Herefordshire, Escott ...	April 25
657	Indore (s) Jarman	May 26
1103	James Smith, Cuilhouin...W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 5
978	Lady McDonald, Brunell...John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen...D. H. Cama & Co.	June 20
876	Queen of England, Oates.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough....	
876	Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.	June 15
847	Talbot, Spencer.....Grey & Co.	June 15
962	Tyburnia, Cook	May 19
940	Wings of the Wind, Phyls. Forbes & Co.	May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Fryer...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

1475	Freya, Major.....A. H. Ruschke & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	Lyon Brothers. June 25
1267	Annot Lyle, Shaw.....	June 18
709	Birkby, Purdy .....B. & A. Hormusjee.	June 11
1273	Celestial Empire, Murray.	Forbes & Co. April 26
1006	Charger, Smyth	Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1024	Elizabeth Fry, San	
1134	Espaniondon.....	April 19
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co.	June 16
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...	
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson ...	May 17
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis ...	May 19
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall.	
1218	Howden, Verril.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	May 20
1396	Inkermann.....Coupland & Co.	May 13
726	Jalawar, Webster	Coupland & Co.
1072	James Livesay, Broad...J. P. Cornforth & Co.	May 26
1242	Labrador, Quinn .....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
855	Lady Havelock, Neill	May 5
1286	Lancashian, Pearson...George S. King & Co.	May 5
1104	Malakoff, Harris	
1075	Natolia, Macguire.....Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1081	Palinurus, Tegan.....	
1008	Peerless, Flovin.....	June 19
578	Ralston,

the 26th ultimo, and the female prisoner with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property knowing, or having reason to believe the same to be stolen.

The prosecutor said,—I am a dealer in piece goods. On Saturday last about 10 o'clock in the morning, I saw two boxes containing piece goods belonging to me, and now lying in the Court yard, safe in the Verandah where I live when I went out to dine. On my return I missed the boxes; one of them was worth Rs. 750 and the other Rs. 325. I reported the robbery to the Police. On Sunday, I went with a Policeman to the house of the second prisoner, at Null. Mr. Kirschner then took me up-stairs, and showed me the two boxes I had lost.

Mr. F. Kirschner, Police constable stated, that he received information of the robbery on Sunday; and in company with Yamma Jotee went to the house of the female prisoner where he found the property, behind a screen in the middle of the room. She said a friend had brought them there the day before, as he had no place to put them.

Police sepoy No. 677 corroborated the testimony of Mr. Kirschner.

The prisoner Sullabux Jewan denied the charge.

The female prisoner Fyzunbee said, that she did not know that the property was stolen.

His Worship committed both prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

OBTAINING A SILVER WAIST-CHAIN UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Bhoota Luckma and Sutra Jewa, Marwaree's, were charged with obtaining, under false pretences, a silver waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 32, from one Roodrajee on the 27th ultimo. This case came on for examination on Thursday, and was postponed until Friday.

Mr. Verral appeared on behalf of the prisoners.

Prosecutor, on solemn affirmation, said,—I am a cooly. On Sunday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I was going to Mandavee, when the first prisoner called me and made me sit near him. He looked at my waist-chain and said, "why has your waist-chain turned black." I took it off and told him to see. He called the other prisoner and gave it to him telling him to go in and shut it up. He shut it up. I said "you took the chain, why did you tell him to shut it up?" Then I asked him to give it to me. He said he would slap me. I said I would go and bring a sepoy. He replied, "go." I went and brought a havildar. The havildar asked the first prisoner if he took my chain. He said, "no!" Then an old Mussulman came forward and said, "why do you deny, you took the chain to look at it." The havildar then said "here's a witness, give up the chain." The first prisoner was then brought to the European Constable's house. The sahib said, "take him to the chowkey." The prisoner was then taken to his house where the other prisoner brought the waist-chain (now produced) and gave it to the Havildar. I claimed it as mine. Then the first prisoner was alarmed and produced a note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 10 in cash and gave them to the havildar saying "take these for pun soparee, and give back the chain to him and get the case settled." We then went to the sahib at Mandavee about 8 o'clock. This silver waist-chain is my property and is worth 32 Rs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Verral.—I have known prisoners for some time. I never had any transactions with them. I never borrowed six rupees and a quarter from them, and never made an entry in their books to that effect. Two old Marwarees were there when the first prisoner took my chain; when the chain was shut up they ran away. I do not owe the prisoners any balance. The Marwaree never said anything to me about a balance being due. After he had taken the chain he said that I owed him a rupee and a half. That was before I called the havildar. I waited until 4 o'clock before I called the sepoy. Prisoner did not give up the chain until 7 o'clock in the evening. At 4 o'clock he said that he would give it up, then he said that he would not. The havildar waited for three hours, when prisoner produced the chain and asked the havildar to take the money and settle the matter. The second prisoner gave the chain to the havildar by the desire of the first prisoner. About 12 years ago I had money transactions with the prisoners, but that was settled. I have had none since, a receipt was given to me. At that time I made an entry in their books.

Bemdor Aloordin said,—I was going home about four days ago at about three o'clock in the afternoon, when I saw the prosecutor standing at the door of a Marwaree shop. The first prisoner called him, and went near him saying "your waist-chain appears black." Prosecutor took it off and gave it into the prisoner's hand. Prisoner looked at it and said "its bad silver." He then called the other prisoner and gave it to him, I don't know what he did with it. I then left. I returned at 4 o'clock when there was a great crowd there. Prosecutor was crying, I asked him what was the matter? He said "they have taken my chain to look at it and have not given it back. The first prisoner denied having it. I told the havildar that he had taken it, but he did not admit it. They were then taken to the European Constable who threatened the first prisoner and told him to give up the chain at once. He said "I didn't take it;" and accused me of giving false evidence. He said I came for a loan of Rs. 20 and as he didn't give the rupees, I gave false evidence. Then when the European Constable threatened, the first prisoner came to his house and said he would give up the chain. At 8 o'clock a waist-chain was produced which prosecutor said was not his. Then another was produced which he claimed. The second prisoner brought a ten rupee note and ten rupees in cash, when both of them said, "release us, forgive, release us." The prisoners were then taken to the European Constable, but as it was dark I did not go.

Cross-examined.—When the chain was taken into the house I left. I supposed that he took it to look at it. The only conversation I heard was about the chain being dirty.

Gopal Ranjee, Police sepoy No. 538 said.—On Sunday last in consequence of a complaint made to me by the prosecutor, I went to the shop of the first prisoner in company with prosecutor and the Havidar. I searched his house. The chain was not found. They were both charged with robbing the prosecutor of his waist-chain. They denied the charge. Prisoners and the prosecutor were taken to Mr. Mahon, who ordered that the prisoners should be kept in custody. I and the havildar were taking them when the first prisoner said, "don't keep us in custody we will give up the waist-chain." He then brought us to his shop and made us sit down, and the other prisoner brought the chain and gave it to the havildar. They were then taken to the European Constable. After leaving their shop, and the chain had been given up, the first prisoner gave a ten rupee note and ten rupees in cash to the havildar. The havildar asked, "what is this for?" The first prisoner said, "give this chain to prosecutor, take these twenty rupees and release me."

Cross-examined.—The twenty rupees were given to the havildar on the way to the European Constable's, not in the shop.

Ragoo Bappoo, Police havildar No. 69 said.—On the day in question, in consequence of a complaint made to me by prosecutor, I went to the shop of the prisoners and asked them if they had taken the chain. They said "no!" I asked them if they would allow the their shop to be searched they both said "yes!" I searched the shop and found no chain. I took them to Mr. Mahon, who asked the first prisoner if he took the chain. He said, "no! its a false accusation." We were then taking him back to the shop, when the first prisoner said, "don't take us in custody, come to the shop and I will give up the chain." We went to the shop. There he detained us three quarters of an hour and about 8 o'clock the second prisoner brought the chain and gave it into my hand. I then said, "why you denied having taken the chain?" Then I took them all to the European Constable, when I told them to come the first prisoner gave me rupees ten in cash and a ten rupee note, and said "you take the rupees, give him the waist-chain and don't take me to the European Constable, release me."

Cross-examined.—I took the rupees to the European Constable immediately after I received them from the prisoner. Both prisoners said that they did not take the chain. The second prisoner brought the chain at the request of the first prisoner. I did not hear the first prisoner tell him to bring the chain.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned for the evidence of Mr. Mahon until Friday.

The case was resumed on Friday.

Mr. Mahon Police Constable said.—That he recollected the prisoners being brought to him at the time in question; and the prosecutor charging them with cheating him of his belt. They both denied the charge, and said they knew nothing about it.

His Worship said, that he should commit the case to the Petty Sessions.

Mr. Verral said, that if His Worship had made up his mind to send the case to the Petty Sessions, he would reserve his defence till then. He, however, was of opinion that there was no evidence against the second prisoner.

His Worship said, that he was of a different opinion, he considered that there was a *prima facie* case made out against him. The charge against the prisoners at the Petty Sessions would be for theft.

Mr. Verral observed, that even if they were charged with stealing there was no evidence against the second prisoner, he had only acted on the orders of the other prisoner, and did not know but that he might have advanced some money on it. He was not present when the first prisoner received it, and in fact knew nothing about their arrangement. Therefore he submitted that there was no *prima facie* case against him, but he would reserve his defence for the trial.

His Worship then committed both prisoners for trial at the Court of Petty Sessions to be holden on Thursday next, on the charge of stealing the waist-chain from the prosecutor.

The prisoners were permitted to put in bail for their appearance at the Court of Petty Sessions, themselves in Rs. 700 and two securities each in Rs. 350.

THE DHOBIE TALAO GANGS.—Pallonjee Rustomjee, Nowrojee Rustomjee, Byramjee Heerjeebhoy and Sorabjee Pestonjee were charged, on the 22nd of June last, with assaulting Framjee Bomanjee. The case was brought on for hearing on that day, but in consequence of the severe injuries sustained by the prosecutor was postponed after taking the evidence of one witness. There has been several postponements of the case and it was eventually called on yesterday, Friday.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hore appeared on behalf of the prosecutor.

Mr. Sangster appeared for the last three prisoners.

The following evidence was then taken.

Framjee Bomanjee said, I am a liquid-seller. I know the prisoners. On the 22nd of June last I was coming in a gharry from the Duncan-road. The prisoner Pallonjee seized the gharry and told me to get down. I said "no!" He let go the reins and pulled me by my clothes to make me alight. When I got down Sorabjee struck me a blow with a staff on my hand. Pallonjee then put his hands under my buttocks, tripped me up, and then knocked me down. Byramjee also assaulted me with a staff, and Nowrojee assaulted me with his fist, then Pallonjee, who was above me, was assaulted by his own friends, when he called out stop! stop!! "I am Palloo." The last prisoners then raised Pallonjee. That enabled me to rise, I called out "sepoy! sepoy!!" When I got up I saw the sepoys near. Pallonjee then went to snatch the sepoy's staff, as he did not give it, he (Pallonjee) slapped the sepoy. Then Pallonjee struck me two blows on the head with the staff, which I seized; Pallonjee ran away after he struck me, Mr. Bell seized him. There was a great crowd assembled. Sorabjee was not seized by the sepoy until the next day. I was taken to the Hospital. The prisoners Pallonjee, Nowrojee and Byramjee were taken in custody in my presence. I received very severe injuries to my head (shows three large scalp wounds) and have three wounds on my body also. I was detained in Hospital eight or nine days, and when I left, I was not perfectly cured. I still suffer from the effects of the assault.

Mr. Sangster declined to cross-examine the witnesses until after the whole of the evidence was taken, as he did not know anything about it.

Byramjee Eduljee said,—I am a bookbinder. On the 22nd June, at about 8 o'clock at night, I was at the corner of the Bazar when the prosecutor was assaulted. He was in a buggy. I heard the first prisoner hail the buggy to stop, and saw him sieze the horse's head by the riens, when he said to Framjee Bomanjee "come down." He refused. Then I saw Pallonjee seize him, the prosecutor, by the skirt of his coat and pull him by force out of the buggy. Then Pallonjee seized him, and Byramjee and Sorabjee beat him with sticks and Nowrojee struck him with his fists. Prosecutor was thrown down by Pallonjee who fell above him. The prisoners assaulted him. I cannot identify these sticks. Framjee was lying on his back, Pallonjee was on top of him. Blows from the other prisoners fell on Pallonjee. I heard Pallonjee cry out "its I, Palloo." Then they stopped and he got up. The prosecutor gave an alarm to the sepoys. Two sepoys came, Pallonjee snatched the staff from the sepoy, and when he did not give it he slapped his face and wrenched it from him. He then struck the prosecutor two blows on the head with the staff. They were then running away. I saw prosecutor bleeding much. I didn't see where the wounds were.

Abdool Hussien said.—I am a hack-buggy driver, No. 562. On the day in question, the prosecutor got into my buggy and as we were passing through Cheeraz Bazaar, Pallonjee came and seized the reins of my horse and called to the prosecutor to come down. The prosecutor however remained sitting, Pallonjee pulled his clothes and forced him out of the buggy. Then "Sooloo Chicken (Sorabjee) came and struck prosecutor a blow with a stick. The third prisoner, Byramjee, also struck him with a stick. Nowrojee struck him with his fists. Prosecutor was lying on his back and Pallonjee was above him. Pallonjee had tripped up the prosecutor. The third and fourth prisoners were striking Pallonjee with sticks as he was above, Pallonjee said "I am Pallonjee, I am Pallonjee." The three last prisoners then ceased beating, prosecutor and Pallonjee got up from the ground and prosecutor called out "sepoy! sepoy!!" Two sepoys came to the spot. I don't remember their numbers. Pallonjee began to seize the sepoy and to snatch the staff from him. The sepoy didn't give it. He then slapped the sepoy who let go the staff and Pallonjee struck prosecutor two blows on his head. Prosecutor then tried to run away. Several persons assembled and I left. Prosecutor was severely hurt on his head, which was bleeding.

Toolajee Babajee, Police Sepoy No. 568 said,—On the day in question when a sepoy called me I went running to Cheeraz Bazar. There was an assault going on. Pallonjee seized my staff. I did not let it go. Then he struck me a blow on the side and on the head with his fist and I let go the staff. Then Pallonjee struck "Fulloo" (prosecutor) one blow with the staff on his head. Then I ran for Mr. Bell. That is all the assault I saw. I recognise this bamboo, this piece of wood, and this staff. The bamboo was in the hands of Sorabjee, and the piece of wood in the hands of the third prisoner. I then left for Mr. Bell.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until Tuesday next.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

23. Joravurmull Sewlall and others, *vs.* Pemabhoy Hemabhoy trading and another.

24. Suckoobhoy Cakooaney *vs.* Succaram Kessowjee.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 1ST.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Govindrow Chimmajee vs. *Cassibye widow.*

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khunderee for the defendant.

This was a suit brought to recover Rs. 218, being the balance due on a promissory note. The defendant pleaded payment and produced a book purporting to contain receipts given by the plaintiff's father (now deceased) to whom the note had been originally passed. The plaintiff alleged that the handwriting of the receipts was not his father's, and he relied chiefly upon the fact of his still possessing the promissory note, to rebut the allegation of payment.

On comparing the receipt put in by the defendant with the note, the Court was of opinion that the whole of the receipt with the exception of one entry was written by the same person who wrote the note. The evidence appeared very unsatisfactory and the Court could place no reliance on either the testimony of the plaintiff or that of the defendant. It being alleged that plaintiff's Carkoon was the writer of the note and that he was at present in his native country, the case was postponed, for a month for his evidence.—*Postponed accordingly*

Bapoojee Suntlajee vs. *Charles Oulls.*

Mr. Verral appeared for the defendant: the plaintiff in person.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 360 alleged to be the wages for seventy-two workmen employed by him at the request of the defendant on the Bombay and Baroda Railway works at Girgaum. It appeared from plaintiff's statement that having engaged the workmen, he borrowed the sum of Rs. 360 from a Soucar to pay each workmen Rs. 5 in advance; that he had no authority from the defendant to pay the workmen in advance, nor that he actually paid those men on defendant's account. Plaintiff having sued upon an implied contract and there being no implied contract proved, the Court entered a verdict in favour of defendant, with costs.—*Verdict for defendant.*

SUDDER COURT.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court on Monday the 4th August 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 4324.—Surat—Gungadas Bhickharidas, Manager of the firm of Jewundas Uneechuldas and another *vs.* Beebee Sukeena daughter of Moola Koothoodeen Husun deceased her heir Abdool Uhee.

Special Appeal No. 4314.—Surat—Nusurwanjee Pestonjee *vs.* The Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

THE Commissariat Commission sitting at the Presidency have addressed to the officials in the different departments a long printed list of searching and elaborate questions connected with the subject of their discussions and enquiries, calculated to elicit very valuable information on some of the most important defects, or dubious advantages, of the various branches of the administration with which the Commissariat is in relation. Many of these questions are, in fact, admissions, or proofs, of the defects in the present Commissariat system, which have been detected by the keen eye and vigilant attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from a compliance with whose orders and indications they have originated; and we believe that they will elicit some very copious facts. It is not true that His Excellency desires to diminish the power and importance of the Commissariat Officers; on the contrary, he is desirous of increasing both; but he would have increased responsibility also. There is no ground for supposing that the Commander-in-Chief wants the "patronage" of the Commissariat department; but that those who exercise that patronage should leave to him the power to cause the army to be well fed and looked after, as far as the working of the Commissariat branch is concerned. He naturally desires to see the rotten "contract" system done away with in the Commissariat altogether, knowing as he does that it is full of corruption; that the contracts are let, sublet, and sub-sublet, until it is impossible for the last holder, and actual supplier, to give good articles for the price which *he* gets; although the price which the government or the soldier pays is sufficient to purchase supplies of the best and finest quality. These facts, and many more of a similar complexion, were either known to His Excellency before the Commissariat Commission commenced it's sittings, or have since been elicited by its enquiries, and if the information before us be correct, as we have no doubt it is, the government, the European soldier, and the Commissariat Department itself, will benefit immensely by an enquiry which we were at first inclined to look upon with impatience.—*Englishman, July 22.*

SIND.

KURRACHEE EXTERNAL TRADE.—We learn that 243 men from Kohistan and Las Beyla arrived in the course of the past week with 420 camels, 19 horses, and 188 donkeys, laden with ghee, wood, sirsee, wool, charcoal, and moong. From Candahar and Khelat 8 men came in with 21 camels and 4 donkey loads of ghee and wool.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), July 29.*

POPULATION OF SIND.—There has been no general census since 1858, but the probable native population of the Province was estimated early last year at 1,795,594, and that of H. H. Meer Ali Moorad's territory at 150,000.—*Id.*

LAND REVENUE.—The revenue in Sind for 1861-62 is stated at Rs. 33,50,560 against Rs. 29,46,165 for 1860-61, shewing an increase of Rs. 4,04,395; divided as follows:—

	1860-61	1861-62
Kurrachee	5,03,093	5,44,000
Hydrabad	9,56,047	9,92,273
Shikarpore	12,77,554	15,42,316
Frontier and Upper Sind	93,879	1,16,945
Thurr and Parkur	1,09,572	1,55,026

This increase is due partly to the improved condition of the Canals and the very favorable state of the inundation—a flood having visited the northern portions of the Shikarpore Districts which benefited the Rubbee crops greatly. Much damage, however, was done to wheat by the severity of the winter season which has been one of the coldest on record, and which blighted a large proportion of the crop. Snow is reported to have fallen on the hills west of Larkhana.—*Id.*

SIND RAILWAY.

OPEN 6 STATIONS, 105 MILES.

Traffic Statement for the Week ending 6th July.

COACHING.

Passengers 1080	Rs.	1,178	7 6
Carriages, Horses, and Dogs	„	37	11 0
Parcels and Luggage	„	98	0 8
Total	Rs.	1,314	3 2

MERCHANDIZE.

Stone and Ballast mds. 57,145-20...	„	953	4 0
Goods ... 88,329-19...	„	7,226	10 10
Total	Rs.	9,494	2 0
Corresponding period 1861	„	6,114	14 5
Increase...	Rs.	3,379	3 7

—*Id.*]

INDIGO IN SIND.—A favourable report is given of the Indigo culture in Upper Sind. The area under cultivation in 1861-62 is 6,600 beegas against 6,459 during the previous year. A beega produces from 15 to 18 seers of the article, which sells from Rs. 70 to 80 per maund. This branch of agriculture, it is thought, might with some capital and enterprise be developed to a very great extent in the Shikarpore Districts. Should capitalists establish a factory at Sukkur, as mentioned in our last issue, a very sensible impetus will be given to indigo planting in that section of the Province.—*Id.*

THE FRONTIER TRIBES.—From the Administrative Report we learn that the Murree and Bhoogtee tribes have become somewhat restless. The Sind Frontier has been untouched, but two raids which we noticed at the time, have been officially reported to have been committed near Asnee on the Punjaub frontier. As the Murrees are nominally the subjects of the Khan of Kelat, and care little or nothing for his authority, we must for the present trust to our own vigilance to guard against their depredations. It is hoped they may be induced to adopt peaceable pursuits. A good augurry is afforded by the progress of the Belooch colonies within our own borders. The settlers have recently taken up a large tract of land on long leases, and are watering it by canals 10 or 12 miles in length excavated by themselves. There are now several miles of Jowaree cultivation under the care of the Jakranees and Doombtees where six years ago it was quite unknown. The Khan of Kelat, however, has succeeded in affording full protection to travellers on the caravan route through his territory to Shikarpore.—*Id.*

CRIME IN SIND IN 1861.—The Criminal Statistics for the past year shew a decrease in the commission of offences of a grave character, as well as in robberies. The convictions were as follows:—for murder, 26; culpable homicide, 20; rape, 7; serious assault, 60; trivial assault, 4,270; adultery, 29; conspiracy, 2; forgery, 10; perjury, 18; robbery with force by night, 219; ditto by day, 20; robbery without force by night, 556; ditto by day, 196; simple theft, 1,415; receiving stolen property, 161; simple robbery of cattle, 964; receiving stolen cattle, 228; robbery traced to villages, 77; unnatural crimes, 7 other offences, 1,648; forming a total of 10,363 convictions. The acquittals number 5,644. The increase over the preceding year consists of 5 culpable homicides, 45 robberies with force by night, and 69 without force, 53 simple thefts, 42 receiving stolen property, 162 simple robbery of cattle, 93 receiving stolen cattle. The decrease consists of 3 murders, 12 rapes, 38 serious assaults, 535 trivial do., 43 cases of adultery, 8 conspiracy, 3 forgery, 3 perjury, 6 robbery by force by day, 70 without force, 60 robbery traced to villages, 8 unnatural crimes, and 323 other offences; making a total of 660 convictions less than in 1860. Among the sentences passed there were 14 to death, and 5 imprisonment for life; the total number of prisoners sentenced being 10,901, while 275 individuals had to give security although acquitted of the crimes charged against them. The total number of robberies committed in the Province was 4,702, the number of thieves apprehended 5,247, amount of property stolen Rs. 1,44,176-6-2, ditto recovered Rs. 67,527-2-3; being 415 thefts, 505 apprehensions, and Rs. 4,921-6-2 worth of property recovered less than in 1860-61, and an increase in the value of property stolen amounting to Rs. 4,202-2-8. There has been only one case of highway robbery in the Shikarpore Districts, and not one in Hydrabad. Six cases occurred in the Kurrachee Collectorate, mostly on the line of the railway, owing to the presence of numbers of labourers who took up their abode in Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan's house on inquiry it is ascertained that, three days after the on the completion of the line. Whatever may be the cause, it is notorious that the highroad from Joongshaie to Tatta has for some time been unsafe for travellers both by day and by night. The Police force has been augmented, and it is hoped that the severity with which some of the offenders who were caught have been treated will prove a check to the evil complained of. Gang robberies, dacoity, thuggee, &c., are crimes now quite unknown in Sind.—*Id.*

A STRAY EUROPEAN CHILD.—Our Kotree correspondent mentions a supposed case of adducation of which some Punjabees are accused, the victim being an interesting young girl of whose European parentage there seems to be no doubt. Since the receipt of our correspondent's letter, we have been informed that the boatman with whom the child was found, came down from Furozepore, and that a reference has been made to the authorities of that station in order that some particulars may be obtained of the little girl's history.

Since writing the above we have received the following official account of this interesting incident, which the Judicial Commissioner has kindly placed at the disposal of the press.

FROM THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF SEHWAN,

TO THE MAGISTRATE OF KURRACHEE.

SIR,—I have the honor to report a very singular case. Having been informed that a European girl was in the possession of a native woman recently arrived from Ferozepoor, I detained the parties and caused the girl to be examined by three medical men whose affidavits I enclose and who all are of opinion that the child is a European. I purpose writing to Ferozepoor to ascertain if anything is known concerning the girl, but if the reply is not satisfactory or none is received, I beg to ask instructions how the case is to be disposed of, and where the girl is to be sent to, for it would be very undesirable that the child which has possibly been lost during the mutinies, or abducted for the purposes of prostitution, should be left with the native woman.

2. The child states that the woman is her mother, which would shew that she has probably been with her since infancy. I have, &c.

C. DODD, Deputy Magistrate,
Sehwan.

Kotree, 23rd July 1862.

(Translation of the Woman's deposition made before the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Sehwan.)

My name is Tabbizadee. I am wife of Sijawur, a boatman of the Waraya tribe, and resident of Ferozepore in the Punjaub (Lahore). I take oath and state: I am an inhabitant of the city of Lahore. We are going in a boat to Ferozepore for goods. My husband Sijawur is a boatman; he is by caste a Boottoo. Both these little girls are mine and my husband's. The elder is named Pagun, and the younger Mussulum Beebee. The latter is ten years old. She was born in Ferozepore on the river's bank. Peearah Jemadar is aware of this. Mussulum Beebee is fair by the blessing of God. My husband is alive (burkut)A. He is now at Sukkur. Mr. Bull who recently returned to his own country, knew me well, and others also, knew me. One Syud Yateem Shah, inhabitant of Ferozepore, knows that the child is my daughter: and Pearo Jemadar, who works on the Bunder at Ferozepore (near Syud Yateem Shah's abode) can affirm the same.

(*Dr. Goold's Deposition.*)

Francis Goold, aged 32, Assistant Surgeon H. M.'s Indus Flotilla, and in charge Civil Medical duties, Kotree, maketh oath and saith:—I examined to-day at the request of the Deputy Magistrate a girl of about ten years of age, of European appearance and complexion, together with a native girl a little older than her, who was described to be her sister. After examination and comparison, I am of opinion that the former is of European origin. She has also the appearance of a European child, both in feature and complexion. Both girls were stripped and medically examined by me in the presence of other parties.

FRANCIS GOOLD,
Asst. Surgeon, Kotree.

On oath before me this twenty-first day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two at Kotree.

C. DODD,
Dep. Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.
Kotree, 21st July 1862.

(*Dr. McConnell's Deposition.*)

My name is Robert Clarke McConnell. I am Acting Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad. I have examined the girl calling herself Moolsoolum Beebee, now present. I should say she is about eight or nine years of age. I am of opinion that she is of European extraction. I am led to form this opinion by the colour of her hair, her eyes, complexion, the formation of the cheek bones, the tone of her voice, and her appearance in general. The arrangement of the teeth too is not usually seen in natives.

Before me on oath, this 23rd Day of July, 1862.
W. WIDDICOMBE,
Judicial Deputy Magistrate of Hyderabad.

(*Dr. Norton's Deposition.*)

My name is Ed. Norton. I am the Assistant Surgeon of the 2nd Belooch Regiment, now stationed at Hyderabad. I have heard the statement made by Assistant Surgeon McConnell with regard to the parentage of the child Moosulum Beebee now present, and concur with him. I am of opinion she bears all the characteristics of a child born of European parents. I should say both the father and mother must have been pure Whites. I can see no likeness between the girl Moosulum Bebee, and the girl Bhagool, who are stated to be sisters.

Before me on oath,
W. WIDDICOMBE.
Judicial Deputy Magistrate.

—*Id.*

PESHAWUR.

WE rejoice to say that Cholera is disappearing from the cantonment of Peshawur, though it continues to rage within the city, where about sixty are attacked daily. By the last intelligence dated the 20th instant, no cases has occurred in the 33rd for forty-eight hours, while eight patients had been discharged cured from the Hospital of the 21st Hussars, leaving only five remaining under treatment, and four (of a mild form) in the Artillery. Finally *no Fresh cases* had been reported *anywhere*.—*Lahore Chronicle, June 23.*

CASHMERE.

THOSE of our readers who have been to Cashmere will be interested with the brief account of the flood there, boats it seems have been plying up and down that beautiful avenue of poplars they must recollect so well:—

SRINUGGUR, CASHMEER, *9th July.*—"The Maharajah made his public entry on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, having taken the river route from Islamabad; —on the following morning he went into his palace. We have had two days severe rain, on the 6th the banks of the river flooded, on the night of that day most of the visitors had to remove themselves and their property into boats, the next day some encamped on high ground in the neighbourhood, some remained in their boats and a few continued in their houses; there has been a great deal of damage to the crops, the flood is extensive, it is now going down fast, boats plying in every direction, the famous poplar avenue, once favorite promenade has become a grand channel for boats."—*Delhi Gazette, June 26.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

WE have given our Cabool letter *in extenso* to-day. The Dost may now say with Bombastes, "Begone brave army, don't kick up a row." The sudden cessation of hostilities is as unexpected as it is unaccountable, but the belligerent parties after vowing all sorts of atrocious things against one another, quietly lay aside their animosity, and are the best of friends. *O si sic omnia!* would that all wars might end so. Can the Yankees not take a lesson from the Dost and the Heratteen?

It remains to be seen what part Sultan Jan has taken in the matter, and how far he has acceded to or been cognizant of the policy of his lieutenant.

The Calcutta *Phœnix* asserts, we know not on what authority, that an Embassy from Persia has gone from the Dost's camp. He himself will now most probably remain where he is, and not move further towards Herat.—*Delhi Gazette, July 26.*

CABOOL, *1st July.*—"A letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan had been received by Sirdar Wully Mohammed Khan, directing him, and Sirdar Ahmed Khan not to leave for Toorkistan until they had received instructions direct from the Ameer on the subject, and to keep him (Ufzul Khan,) always informed of what was going on in Candahar. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in the durbar when the following news was received from Ghurrishk:—

'The Ameer had received a letter from Sooltan Ahmed Jan, saying that, he (Sooltan Ahmed Jan) had nothing to do with Furrah, which belonged to Meer Ufzul Khan: the Ameer was at liberty either to take it or to what belonged to Ufzul Khan, two or three days Ameer thought of marching to Heerat or Subzwar he should be very careful of himself, as he (Sooltan Ahmed Jan) was not the sole ruler of Heerat, &c., he had some one else over him. On the receipt of the above letter the Ameer had given up his intention of going to Heerat for the present.'

2nd July.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan being informed that the ambassador of the king of Kokan had arrived at Killa Quazee, desired Shah Ghasee and Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan and Mirza Ahmed Jan to go with thirty sowars, and to receive the ambassador.

On Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan's being told that Wully Mohamed Khan had received a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan the other day, to the effect that he was not to leave Cabool for Tourkistan without the Ameer's order, and further that he was to supply him with regular news from Candahar, made the following remarks in the Durbar:—'As long as the Ameer Sahib is over my head I dont care either for Ufzul Khan or Mohamed Auzim Khan, let them do their worst to injure me, but should the Ameer die (which God forbid,) then we will see about it.'

3rd July.—It was about five o'clock when the Kokan ambassadors, with Meer Akhoor and Shah Ghasee, arrived in Cabool, and, as previously arranged, took up their abode in Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan's house. On inquiry it is ascertained that, three days after the death of Mulla Khan, the king of Kokan, his son had dispatched the ambassador to Cabool. The ambassador, having disguised himself as a merchant, arrived in Buddukhshan via Kashghur, here he was taken ill, and was consequently compelled to make a stay of one month. When he got a little better, he went to Tashkurghan, and there he made himself known as the ambassador from Kokan. He went to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan and told him all about his embassy. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan having treated him very nobly, told him that it was too late for him to go to the Ameer, as the king of Bookhara, with his troops, had marched to Kokan and most likely had taken that place by this time. "Let the king of Bookhara do what he likes, I must go and deliver my master's letter to the Ameer," was the ambassador's reply to Mohamed Ufzul Khan. From Toorkistan the ambassador was ordered by Ufzul Khan to be escorted to Cabool. He brought two very valuable horses, cloth, &c., as presents for the Ameer. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has written to the Ameer about the Ambassador and has ordered twenty five rupees a day to be paid for his expenses.

4th July.—General Firandoon Khan, having been sent for, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered him to go and give notice to the guards in charge of the Bala Hissar gates, not to allow any sepoy or a trooper of the detachment located in the Bala Hissar to go out without his (Mohamed Ali's) order. He also told him to warn the sepoys that if he heard of any one going out, he would punish him with five years imprisonment. Ubdoolghunnee Khan, with two hundred sowars, was ordered to accompany the Fukkawee Mullicks to realise the revenue of Tukkao and Safee, the jageer of Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan.

5th July.—One hundred thousand Cabool rupees, on mules, under charge of four hundred Jazalchees were sent to Ghurrishk via Ghuznee and Kelat. This detachment will be relieved at Kelat, where Sirdar Ibraheem Khan will take charge, and send the treasure by his own men.

News has been received from Candahar to the effect that, on the receipt of another letter from Sooltan Ahmed Jan the Ameer had got out of humour, and had thus spoken regarding Sooltan Ahmed Jan. 'I do not know what has become of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, sometimes he says in his letter that he was a servant and slave of the Ameer, at others, he writes very boldly and displays more spirit.' Having thus spoken, the Ameer ordered Sirdar Sheer Allee Khan to commence his march with his troops to Furrah at once. Sirdars Mohamed Azeem Khan and Surreet Khan were also requested, through a letter, not to commence fighting until he (the Ameer) had joined them. Accordingly Sheer Allee Khan had proceeded two marches on the Furrah road, and the Ameer had crossed the Ghurrishk. As desired by the Ameer, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan desired the Bookhara ambassador to prepare himself for the Ameer's camp, as he (the Ameer) wanted him there to speak personally.

6th July.—The Ameer's letter was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, and it is ascertained from its contents that the Ameer's camp had arrived in the Buckwa desert in which place the Ameer had ordered three wells to be sunk, as water was very scarce there.

The Ameer has desired Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to send him (the Ameer) four lacs of rupees, that is, one lac from Cabool, one lac from Jellalabad, one lac from Ghuznee, and one lac from the Cabool Customs.

Accordingly letters had been ordered to be written to Jellalabad and Ghuznee to send the money without any delay. It was also stated in the Ameer's letter that Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was planning to construct batteries to lay siege to Furrah, and thus to take it by storm.

7th July.—Intelligence has been received from Candahar to the effect that, when the Ameer's camp was crossing the Gurrishk, some disputes having arisen among the men of Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan and those of Sirdar Shah Doula Khan, the matter had gone so far that the men of both parties had taken out their swords and begun to wound each other. The squabble was not confined to this but both Sirdars had also drawn their swords. Sirdar Shumsh-ood-deen Khan having received a wound in his left hand had sent word to Mohamed Oosman Khan and Nuzzur Mohamed Khan, who hastened to take the Sirdar's part, while Sirdar Ameen-ood-dowla Khan had come to assist Shah Dowla Khan. There would have been a serious *fracas* had it not been for the Ameer, who, as soon as he got the news of the dispute, had sent his Shah Ghasee and a few other Khans to mediate between the two Sirdars. Enmity has not been removed from either of the Sirdar's minds as yet, although the Ameer had shown his anger to Shah Dowla Khan.

Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan having treated him very nobly, told him that it was too late for him to go to the Ameer, as the king of Bookhara, with his troops, had marched to Kokan and most likely had taken that place by this time. "Let the king of Bookhara do what he likes, I must go and deliver my master's letter to the Ameer," was the ambassador's reply to Mohamed Ufzul Khan. From Toorkistan the ambassador was ordered by Ufzul Khan to be escorted to Cabool. He brought two very valuable horses, cloth, &c., as presents for the Ameer. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has written to the Ameer about the Ambassador and has ordered twenty five rupees a day to be paid for his expenses.

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ducible from Scripture. The texts on which many of them are founded are matter of notoriety. Now the clergy may not deny the doctrines, but they may deny the interpretation, and even the truth of the texts. They may not, as a lawyer would say, "traverse" the Article on Justification, for example, but they may say that those parts of St. Paul's Epistles from which that doctrine was notoriously deduced represent only St. Paul's personal opinion, and that there is no reason to suppose he knew more of the subject than any one else —in other words, they must respect the superstructure, but they have a perfect right to sap the foundations. At the same time, Dr. Lushington's judgment and that of the Privy Council in "Burder v. Heath" showed that the courts will not allow the Articles or Formularies to be substantially contradicted. They give them their fullest weight. Thus Mr. Wilson was convicted of denying the article in the Athanasian Creed which says that the wicked shall "go into everlasting fire," because he expressed a hope that all might be saved at last. He was also convicted of contradicting the 18th Article, because he said that the distinction between covenanted and uncovenanted mercies was a distinction without a difference. The Articles, however, when literally interpreted, leave much ground uncovered. There would be little difficulty in showing from the present Judgment that notwithstanding the determination of the Courts to give full effect to the law, and to prevent the clergy from preaching anything substantially opposed to the Articles, it is possible and even easy for a man to preach a doctrine which would have shocked and distressed the framers of an Article, which is utterly opposed to its spirit, and belongs to a totally different system of opinions—doctrines, in fact, which they would have instantly condemned if they had been brought under their notice. The general result is that the Articles no longer form a dam; they are like so many stakes driven into the bed of the river. Any one who chooses to shift his oars as he passes, and use a little caution, can pass through them with perfect ease. So long as they avoid the contradiction of some 40 or 50 specific propositions, the clergy can thus preach whatever they please. All this of course does not touch the question of conscience. Subscription to the Articles still remains, together with all the conscientious obligations which it imposes, but the legal impediments under which the clergy of the Church of England are placed in the expression of their opinions is probably slighter than is the case with any other religious body in the world.

Such a matter of fact is the result of these remarkable judgments. It is impossible to contemplate it without a few observations of a more general kind. Throughout the history, and especially throughout the recent history of the Church of England there has been a constant struggle between the party who consider that the bond of union between the members of the same Church ought to be identity of religious belief, and those who think that it ought to be such a degree of sympathy as will enable men to live under one government, and to join in a common form of worship. Ever since the failure of the High Church party to expel the Evangelicals, the second party has been gaining ground. It has long been clear to all impartial observers that the Church of England has no systematic theology, and that many different systems were professed by its members. This view has now received a striking confirmation. It is clear that henceforward Church membership only consists of submission to a common government and use of a common service, and that theology will come to be regarded, not as a system of belief which a particular class are commissioned to set forth, but as a branch of study which is the peculiar department of a profession like other professions. The fact that a man is a clergyman will be no guarantee at all for his holding a certain theological system. It will prove only that he once professed his adherence to certain propositions which he is now forbidden expressly to contradict.

That this is, or rather will be, in point of fact the result of these cases cannot be doubted. Whether the result is to be welcomed is a question which cannot be fully discussed here, but as it may startle, and even distress some persons, it may be well to look a little at its advantages. In the first place it does not follow that because the clergy are at liberty to believe in figurative or metaphorical interpretations of the Bible, they will actually do so, or that because they may deny the truth of parts, they will deny what they have hitherto defended. On the other hand every analogy would lead us to expect the opposite result. The loyalty, the courtesy, and the gentleness of newspaper discussion has been vastly increased by the disuse of prosecutions for political libels. When there is no motive for holding one opinion more than another about the truth of particular parts of the Bible, except the great motives of all—those which interest every human creature who looks beyond this life—those greatest motives will exert their proper supremacy. There has hitherto been a notion that full and free inquiry into the contents of the Bible was a dishonest act on the part of a clergyman. Dr. Lushington's judgment disposes of that. The law gives the clergy a practically unlimited right to inquire as they please, and to publish the results of that inquiry. This will add great weight to arguments on behalf of the truth of the Bible which have hitherto laboured under the disadvantage of coming from persons who were supposed to be compelled by law to arrive at one conclusion only. In short, the right to free discussion by the only class who could discuss the most important of all subjects with adequate knowledge and authority is now better secured than ever. Even his religion to be true can regret that this should be the case. If the decision had been the other way there would no doubt have been great difficulty in enlarging the rights of the clergy. It would have been said: you must fulfil the obligations which you voluntarily contracted; but now that it is proved that the obligations are in fact far less irksome than they were supposed to be, no one can propose with any chance of success to make them heavier.

It would be wrong to conclude without a few words on the special circumstances of the case. The *Times*, in its article of yesterday, professed its ignorance of the amount of liberty claimed on behalf of Dr. Williams and Dr. Wilson. Those who attended carefully to the case are well aware that they claimed no other liberty than that which consists in being governed by law and not by public clamour. They set up no such nonsensical claim to any fanciful right of private judgment as some of their critics allege. The general character of their defence was summed up in the conclusion of the speech of one of their counsel in these words:—"Are you, my Lord—appointed as a judge by law—are you to make laws in order to remedy what they would call the negligence, what I would call the wise liberality of Parliament and Convocation? . . In the case of 'Burder v. Heath,' you say the Legislature alone can remove the restraints which the Legislature has imposed; and so I say now. The Legislature alone can restrict the liberty which the Legislature has conferred. If the Articles may be compared to chains they may also be compared to armour—they are a protection as well as a restraint, for they authorize what they do not forbid."

To this appeal the Judge answered with a courage and integrity which did him honour to an extent which can hardly be overrated. It is the unspeakable blessing of this country that *whatever else* is attacked no one (except Mr. Edwin James) throws the faintest doubt on the integrity of the Bench. We have been so much accustomed to perfect uprightness that we hardly recognise the existence of temptations to be unjust; but such temptations exist, and they probably were never stronger than in this case. Dr. Lushington was called upon to put a construction on the Articles of Religion in a matter of vital importance. His position of necessity gave him a wide discretion. Many passages in the judgment showed that he viewed with disapproval the opinions of the accused, and that he looked with alarm on the existence of the liberty which they claimed as their legal right. If he had leant ever so little to the popular side, he might have avoided the results which he obviously feared, and have gained the applause and gratitude of far the most numerous and influential party in the Church, and no one could have taxed him with injustice. No stronger or more subtle temptation can well be imagined. Dr. Lushington resisted it. His judgment may be matter of regret or of exultation. We may agree with it or differ from it, but no one can read it fairly without feeling that under great temptations to allow his judgment to be warped, and to do evil that good might come, the Judge spoke the truth as before God and man from his very heart, and interpreted the law with that unflinching honesty and perfect independence which has secured the respect and confidence of the nation to the courts of law, notwithstanding all the faults of the system which they administer.

The future progress of the case is altogether uncertain. The Judge gave leave to either party to appeal against his decision. Should they do so, there will be a new argument before the Committee of Council, who may vary the judgment as they see fit, and either reject the articles altogether, admit some or all of those now rejected, or reject some of those now admitted. In either of the last two cases they would remit the articles, as finally settled by them, to the Court of Arches, who would then pronounce judgment on such of the articles as were admitted, though that judgment might be preceded by a second argument, and followed by a second appeal. The defendants might also recant if they thought proper. The cause is thus rather scotched than killed, and will probably drag its slow length along for a considerable time to come. It is hardly likely, however, that it will attract much more public notice, unless there should be another argument before the Privy Council.

LITERATURE.

THE KORAN.

(From the Athenæum, June 28.)

The Koran. Translated from the Arabic, the Suras arranged in Chronological Order; with Notes and Index. By the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A. (Williams & Norgate.)

There is a particular merit in Mr. Rodwell's execution of a somewhat difficult task. Not only in all the printed editions of the Koran, European or Arabic, but in the Arabic manuscripts also the arrangement of the Suras, or chapters, is not chronological, nor is there anything to show that their order had been regulated by Mohammed himself. The Sacred Book was made up from fragments collected by Zaid Ibn Thábit, of Medina who gathered his materials "from date-leaves and tablets of white stone, and from the breasts of men." Afterwards, to suppress disputation, an authorized version was published, under the Caliphate of Othman, in this the longest and most familiar Suras were placed first; no chronological method whatever was adopted; the Medina and Mecca writings were confused; and the wonderful religious and social scheme originated, or partly originated, by the founder of Islam was in no sense exhibited as it actually grew up in the mind of the Arabian reformer. Zaid Ibn Thábit was honest, but awkward. Still, testimonies remained concerning the history of the Suras, and of these Mr. Rodwell has availed himself. He has consulted Weil and Muir, but his principal reliance has been upon Noldeke. Nor was the object in view unimportant. The Mohammed of one period is not the Mohammed of another. First, he is a poet; he sings and soars—he is a psalmist—he scarcely teaches—he proclaims no high mission. Then, he breaks into anathema and prophecy: he is the apostle of a strange word—he dogmatizes, menaces, and attributes to himself a missionary character. Lastly, he stands forth as the representative of Heaven, and preaches, not only a morality, but a law. Mr. Rodwell says:—

"The Suras, viewed as a whole, strike me as being the work of one who began his career as a thoughtful enquirer after truth, and an earnest asserter of it in such rhetorical and poetical forms as he deemed most likely to win and attract his countrymen, and who gradually developed from the dogmatic teacher to the politic founder of a system for which laws and regulations had to be provided as occasions arose. And of all the Suras it must be remarked that they were intended not for *readers* but for *hearers*—that they were all promulgated by public *recital*—and that much was left, as the imperfect sentences show, to the manner and suggestive action of the reciter."

It is interesting to follow him as he mounts from earth to heaven in this assertion of himself. But even now the exact relationship of the parts of the Koran one to another is not determined. Perhaps, indeed, what we must allow to have been effected by Mr. Rodwell is mainly this,—he has given us the Koran as a connected, not as a confusion of fragments; he has given us, generally speaking, the intellectual and mystic life of Mohammed, commemorated by himself; he keeps closer to the text than other translators; and he has, in restoring the Koran, made a valuable contribution to the history of the Talmud. The services thus rendered will be the more obvious to students of the Mohammedan system, when it is noted that many verses were interpolated, at late periods, to meet late objections, and that Mr. Rodwell has laboured to identify and signalize them,—that particular Suras owed their origin to particular events in the Prophet's career,—and that, as he progressed in his work, he modified his views, occasionally under the pressure of public feeling. A note, appended to a lengthy discription of Paradise, illustrates the purpose of Mr. Rodwell's undertaking:—

"It should be remarked that these promises of the Houris of Paradise are almost exclusively to be found in Suras written at the time when Mohammad had only a single wife of 60 years of age, and that in all the ten years subsequent to the Hejira, women are only twice mentioned as part of the reward of the faithful. Suras ii. 23 and iv. 60. While in Suras xxxi. 56; xliii. 70; xiii. 23; xl. 8. the proper *wives* of the faithful are spoken of as accompanying their husbands into the gardens of bliss.

Another note is important, as showing that Mohammed had to rely, sometimes, upon profane aid:—

"Muhammad found it necessary to employ the pens of certain poets to defend himself and his religion from the ridicule and satire of other poets, whose productions were recited at the great annual fair held at Okaz, the Olympus of the Hejaz. The poems which were judged the best were written up in letters of gold, or suspended (hence called Moallakat) in the Caaba. These poetical contests were subsequently suppressed by Muhammad, as offering openings for discussions which might prove inconvenient, and dangerous to his rising influence.

The only Biblical text quoted in the Koran is from the Psalms, "Thy servants, the Righteous, shall inherit the Earth."

It is remarkable that the Koran, while far more favourable to women that is commonly believed, is so remorseless against the Jews that Mohammed might almost be supposed, not only to have plagiarized from the Talmud, but to have lived, and borrowed, in every Ghetto of Europe.

IRON SHIPS.

(From the Athenæum, Jun. 28.)

The subject of our Iron Defences being of infinite importance, and Mr. Russell's experience in ship-building very great, our readers will be glad to have a summary of the Lecture recently delivered at the Royal Institution, from his own corrected notes. Mr. Russell said:—

About the beginning of the year we were on the eve of war with a people who, whatever their faults, have never hesitated to adopt for war the fittest weapons,—who, long before rifles were introduced into our army, were celebrated for the use of them and for their manufacture,—to whom we are indebted for the revolvers we found so useful in India, and which, whether they invented them or not, they brought to perfection. That people excelled also in ships; for while the English people, priding themselves on the beautiful "wave lines" on which their fast steamers were built, were slow to perceive the advantage of the same lines for sailing ships, the Americans adopted them for their sailing vessels, and came over and beat our fleetest yachts in our own waters. It was the Americans, too, who first built ships of large size, and carried off our best freights in their large wave-line clippers. When going to war with such a powerful nation it became necessary to take stock of our fighting material. The Government did take stock of your fleet; and the extent of your navy, fit for a naval battle, at the beginning of the present year—as announced in a powerful leader in the *Times*—was *one ship* of the line. At the present moment we have *two* ships of the line fit for service, the Warrior and the Black Prince, and no more. This serious point is no longer a matter of speculation. It is now universally accepted as a fact,—and accepted by us on a very small naval engagement in American waters, the contest of the Merrimac and Monitor,—that an iron vessel of war is better than a wooden one; while the battle of the Merrimac with the Congress and Cumberland has settled the point in dispute eight or nine months ago, viz., that a wooden vessel could not sustain the attack of a ship of war in iron armour. Sir John Hay, the Chairman of the Naval Commission, is quoted, in an excellent article in the *Quarterly Review*, as using this expression,—"The man who goes into action in a wooden vessel is a fool, and the man who sends him there is a villain."

Let us now inquire how this revolution has come about. How is it that our brave sailors ought no longer to face our enemies from behind our wooden walls? This revolution has been chiefly brought about by the introduction in artillery of *horizontal shell-firing*. A certain General Paixhans, a Frenchman, contributed more than any one else to this result. He made cannon of eight or ten inches bore, by which explosive shells—which previously had been fired up in the air and had to come down again upon their object—could then be fired straight at the mark, especially at a wooden ship, which was as good a target as any enemy could possibly desire. This horizontal firing was for a long time a favourite idea with artilierists; but they had very little opportunity of trying it in practical war. Sir Howard Douglas, speaking of its effects, says,—"A shell exploding between decks acts in every direction; under the deck it would blow up all above it—on deck it would make a prodigious breach below it, at the same time that it would act laterally." The shell which accidentally exploded in the Medea, on the lower deck, killed the bombardier and several of the crew, knocked down all the bulkheads, and threw the whole squadron into consternation; and the like effect was to be expected from from an enemy's shell lodged before its explosion had taken place. The first experiment on a large scale in actual war was at the commencement of the Russian war. The Russian fleet, sneaking about the Black Sea, put into Sinope, and in a very short space of one morning sank and burned the Turkish squadron. This battle was the entire effect of horizontal shell-firing. The true nature of this horizontal fire has had another illustration. You were all astonished, and wanted to know why Sir Charles Napier did not take Cronstadt, and that our other fleet did not take Sebastopol. It was well known to professional men then why we did not, and there is now no reason why the secret should be kept. Our enemies know it: so why not our friends? Our sailors were not fools enough to stand to their guns in wooden ships exposed to horizontal shell-firing. The speaker had read a letter from Lord Dundonald, one of the bravest sailors that ever trod the deck, written by him to Napier off Cronstadt, in which he expresses the greatest apprehension that Sir Charles would be goaded on to try the attack with what he called combustible ships. We tried Sebastopol—or rather we tried to "make-believe." We drew up our fleet a *great way off*, and one or two brave sailors did go in closer. But the Russian gunners were trained to horizontal shell-firing, and they found out that it was best to be further off. The admiral was to be considered the wisest man on board the fleet, for he anchored his ship the *furthest off*. Those ships that ventured in were rendered by these shells incapable of continuing the action; and it is not now considered a disgrace to those sailors to say that after three shells had exploded in one ship it was not possible to find men "fools" enough to stand to the guns. "Now, you know why we did not take Cronstadt; and why you did not know it sooner, was because the Government did not wish you shall fail to believe in the wooden walls. At last, however, the Monitor and Merrimac have let out the secret, and I am here to tell you the whole truth. It need not be said that those shells at Sinope and Sebastopol were not the perfect weapons we have now—the Armstrong shells are much more precise, and will scatter greater destruction around them. How *much* more I may not tell.

Attention has, therefore, since 1854 till now, been strongly directed to inventions for protecting ships from the effects of shells—and shot also, but chiefly shells. Men will stand against shot, but not against shells; they will run the risk of being hit, but will not face the certainty of being blown up. The invention of iron armour took place fifty or sixty years ago. He was not prepared to name the first inventor; but long before we thought of using it in our navy, Mr. R. L. Stevens, a celebrated engineer, of New York, the builder of some of the fastest steam vessels on the Hudson, was, he thought, the inventor. Certainly Mr. Stevens, between 1845 and 1850, gave them a full account of experiments made in America, partly at his own and partly at the State's expense, and found that six inches thickness of iron-plate armour was sufficient to resist every shot and shell of that day. In 1845, he (Mr. Stevens) proposed to the American Government to construct an iron-plated ship; and in 1854 the ship was begun. This ship is in progress, but not yet finished. Mr. Stevens is therefore the inventor of iron armour; but no doubt the first man who applied it practically for warfare was the Emperor of the French, as he appears to suggest in the Russian war and being a great artillerist, he felt deeply what his fleet could not do in the Black Sea, and we could not do in the Baltic, and so he put his wise head to work to find out what could be done. In 1854, the Emperor built some floating batteries—four or five; we simply took his design, and made five or six.

He had called the introduction of iron-armour ships Stevens's and the Emperor's; but something else had claim to for ourselves. Stevens used thin flat plates one over the other; but Mr. Lloyd, of the Admiralty, being consulted at that time, did express his opinion that solid 4½ inch plates would be more effectual than the 6 inches of thickness in a congeries of plates. Mr. Lloyd has some of the merit as well as the Emperor for the adoption of this kind of armour. The speaker exhibited a model of the first iron batteries. The form, he said, was not very handsome—in short, they were not only not good sea-boats, but in a sea good for nothing. They did, however, in smooth water some good work—at least three of the French Emperor's did. We never got so far. They went to the Black Sea—to Kinburn; and when they came back they were covered with the marks of shot, but not one of them was seriously damaged. This proved the value of these coated vessels and so convinced the Emperor, that he *wisely* determined the fleet of France in future should be an iron fleet. We all know with what decision, what success, what economy he has carried that idea out. I have here (said the speaker) the means of showing you what this armour is. Now, to tell the secret of the efficacy of an armour plate. First, as a matter of fact, it *stops* the shot, as an anvil stops a hammer, and stops it outside the ship; and so therefore, the armour acts practically as an anvil. When these plates were made, they were made to resist 8 pounders, and 4½ inches thickness was ample; but now they were firing shot very much larger. When a round ball, or a round shell, strikes the iron plate, the first thing done is, that it stops the *bit* of the ball that first touches the armour; next, the bits round it rush on until they too get stopped by the armour; and so this *little* (!) ball makes a dent for itself; the remainder of the crushed ball seems, as Mr. Faraday says, to be "squermed" out of shape. I stole the word, it is so capitally expressive. The shape is not like the original ball, it is an entirely new form altogether. I call it "Faraday's squerm." But we have not the full weight of metal here. We have only a part of the shot left, the remainder is dispersed in numerous fragments. This is all that remains—a beautiful, smooth, polished cone; the rest has gone everywhere. What meanwhile has happened to the armour? The plate first gets a dent; if Sir William Armstrong hits it twice in the same place, the dent gets deeper; and if he hits it again in the same hollow, as he so maliciously does, the dent parts company with the plate and starts on a voyage of exploration by itself. But if this ball (15-pounder) were used, I am sure that at the first hit it would take a piece of its own size away with it. Now, if this occurs with a solid shot, what would happen with a hollow ball made to explode, and fired at the ship? Fortunately, we know what would happen. We have seen it fired, and it not only got smashed to pieces, but it *forgot to explode*; and the only excuse that can be made for this is, that it had not time to do so. I do not know if you know what takes place inside of a gun; but artillerists know that it takes some four or five thousandths of a second for the explosion to go from one end of the charge to the other. Explosion in a shell also takes time; and what happens with the shell striking the armour is, that it gets shattered to pieces and the powder scattered about *before* it has time to explode; and this not only with 4-inch. iron, but with plates a great deal thinner. This power of annihilating shell is one of the advantages which iron bestows on a ship, and for which wood is powerless; and upon this very fortunate fact the new principle of naval construction is based; for whatever armour will do against shot, it will infallibly keep out the shell. What kind of armour is best against shell and what against shot is still a subject of discussion. The most important results were being worked out by the Committee on iron plates as to the best adaptation of armour for the purposes we want.

To the speaker's mind, the best kind of armour and the best kind of ship was that combined in the Warrior. There was one gun-deck, in which a battery of guns of the heaviest calibre was placed, and that battery was entirely covered with iron plates, backed with 18 inches of wood lying between them and the iron skin of the ship. A great effort was now being made to get rid of this wooden backing, which was liable to rot and contributed no strength to the vessel. When an effective iron backing was constructed, the last improvement would be got that was looked for in the construction of an armour-plated ship. He then explained what were the great difficulties to contend with in the construction of the new fleet. There was no difficulty in the armour; we know we can keep out the shell and the shot; for if Sir William Armstrong pushes us too hard, we know how much more iron will keep him out. What we have to do that is difficult, is to build a ship that will not merely keep out shell and resist shot, but also *possess speed with good sea-going qualities*—a monstrous difficulty. The problem was purely one of naval architecture. The difficulty arose in this way: the iron armour placed a very great weight in a very bad place; it tended to make the ship top-heavy, and "crank." Now, such a vessel rolls, and a very heavy roll might roll her upside under—an event to be avoided as long as possible. The parade was, therefore, to make a stable ship that should stand under this great top weight of armour, and be a good sea-going-vessel. The first iron batteries were totally devoid of this quality. They were not "ship-shape," but "sea-chest" shape. Those we sent out to the Black Sea—and one was under a very good captain—never got there, or, if they did, they never did anything but come back again. He referred to them because they were a class of ships that were now being agitated for. The question was now being entertained, in the highest quarters, as to whether our new fleet of vessels should be fit for long voyages and able to encounter heavy seas, such as were necessary for the protection of our colonies and commerce; or whether they should be made unseaworthy slow vessels, incapable of following the enemy if he ran away, still less of catching him. They were only adapted for staying at home; and, in order to hurt the enemy, the enemy must come to them to be hurt. Mr. Scott Russell then went into the details of what he advocated as the best class of shot-proof vessel—the improved Warrior class. This class was 58 feet wide, 400 long, and more than 7,000 tons in size, and cost, fully armed and fitted for sea, not much short of half-a-million. The distinguishing quality of the Warrior was, that she had proved a very excellent sea-going vessel. He was happy to say that four more of this class were building, and two already built. Her armour consisted of 4½-inch iron plates, and extended over the whole length to be protected, and came down about 5 feet below the water. This arrangement of armour was such, that its centre of gravity was brought to 6 feet above the water. Now, for a comfortable ship it was held that the centre of gravity should be near the water-line, and this was therefore a problem of some difficulty; but the ship had turned out, nevertheless, a faster man-of-war than any other, and also an easy, good sea-boat.

This difficulty of top-weight was got over, in Stevens's early armour vessel, by a different method from the Warrior. Giving up the problem of a sea-going vessel, he took to smooth water, and built his vessel much on the mid-ship section of a London barge; the sides sloped outwards under water, and sloped inwards above water, so as to form a narrow upper deck, carrying seven guns, the angles of the sides being usually a little above water, but capable of being sunk to the level of it during action. So little, however, was she adapted for a sea-going ship, that a false side was obliged to be put up to make her at all seaworthy; and he would only ask our naval officers if such vessels were fit to protect our trade and our possessions on the wide ocean? The Stevens battery is as long as the Warrior, is to have as high a speed, and carry a central, shot-proof platform, with seven large guns mounted on turn-tables, and worked below decks by machinery. The guns were pointed downwards for loading, and were returned to their positions, and worked thus by men and machinery below the iron deck, and wholly under cover. There were points of this battery so like some recently proposed to be constructed in this country, that it was difficult to conceive that the secret had not transpired. This battery was begun in 1854, and is now about to be finished. The Stevens battery is a favourable specimen of a ship built for action in the smooth waters of America. But it is our duty to construct quite a different class of ships, and the Warrior is the type of that class. No one can help seeing the superiority, for our uses, of having such vessels only as can go anywhere and do anything, and are faster, more powerful, more enduring, and more seaworthy than any other steam-ships of any other navy.

The Merrimac, one of the most beautiful of the American frigates that first set the pattern which has been followed in so many of our own noble vessels, was cut down by the Southerners, and said to have been covered with rails; but, in reality, covered with one coating of plates, 6 inches broad, and 1½ inch thick, laid diagonally, and a second coating 2½ inches thick in an opposite direction, over a backing of wood. By this simple means she was converted into the formidable vessel that attacked so victoriously the Congress and Cumberland, and disabling them by the shells poured in, as much as by her power as a ram, destroyed them in a short encounter. The Monitor, improvised by Ericsson in three months, is 160 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 6 feet deep; and below this upper body is another propelled by steam. She carries a revolving iron tower of 6 inches thick, containing two heavy guns. Now, the upshot of the contest of these two vessels has decided two points for us: 1. That wooden men-of-war are worthless in presence of iron-coated ships,—for the Merrimac sank two of them without the slightest difficulty. 2. That wooden ships, even coated with iron, are ineffective against iron ships coated with iron armour,—for after a long contest the Merrimac failed to injure the Monitor, and had to retire.

Captain Cole's shield vessel was next described. His plans were submitted to the Admiralty in 1859, long prior to the construction of Ericsson's battery. These shields and the Monitor's are much alike in principle; but Capt. Cole's vessel is a far better sea-boat than the Monitor; and carries twelve guns instead of one, as in that vessel. Cole's shield has a conical roof, and carries one or two Armstrong 100-pounders fixed in slides which are parts of the interior of the shield, that moves round on a central pivot, and the men working the guns are turned round in it entirely under cover. The construction of the shield ship designed by the Admiralty is altogether better than the Monitor's. The speaker does not wish, however, to see our war-ships replaced by vessels of this class, but by those worthy of ourselves—a fleet of Warriors.

Mr. Scott Russell hoped he had now shown how it had come to pass that we had got a useless navy of wooden ships, and only two iron ones ready for service. There were two more nearly ready, not of the Warrior class, about which the less he said the more he should praise them. The Government had, however, laid down the lines for four more enlarged Warriors, and this was an atonement for the two he would not say anything about. We must then look to a long time before we shall have more than two ships of the Warrior class. He considered this delay deplorable. When the Duke of Somerset was asked in the House why he had not sooner built more iron ships, he said, "the House of Commons had been in no particular hurry." And when he was asked about his tardy adoption of Capt. Cole's plan, he replied, "he delayed until he had consulted the House of Commons about it." Now, the serious difficulty was this: while the French Emperor had been making rapid use of his experience of iron batteries, we had not. In 1854, his were at Kinburn and up to their work. In 1856, Capt. Halsted made application to have one of our batteries made the subject of experiment, in order to see if she would resist shot and shell, with a view then to make an iron navy. The admiralty did have the Trusty made ready, and had her out. Then they took fright and sent her back again; and so we lost two years start. He would now mention a fact of which there was no longer any grounds for concealment. In 1855 he submitted to the Surveyor of the Navy a drawing and model of the Warrior class of ships. That model was now the table, and exhibited all the important features of construction of the Warrior class. But the Admiralty delayed the construction of the first ship of the class till 1859; and so we lost our just claim to the original design of iron ships in armour, with sea-going qualities and speed united. It was Sir John Pakington who, in 1858, first ordered an iron fleet to be commenced, on a joint design of himself (Mr. Scott Russell) and the surveyor of the Navy. But the French Emperor had already commenced the Gloire; so that instead of being, as we might have been, three years ahead of the French Emperor, our delay had given him the lead, and deprived us of our true priority. He concluded by expressing a hope, that the delays and doubts of the Admiralty might now end; that a fleet of enlarged Warriors would speedily be constructed, fit to carry English sailors on every sea where our colonies and commerce required their protection; and that no more of our time or money would be wasted in the consideration or construction of inferior classes of vessel, unfit for ocean navigation, and good only to stay at home until the enemy should choose to come and be hurt. We have now proved our Warrior class to be sound, wholesome sea-going ships, and to be unparalleled in speed. Of course improvement would in future be made, and changes introduced. But when our constructions truly embodied the best knowledge and experience of their time, our responsibility was fulfilled; and at present we know of no match for the enlarged Warrior class of 7,000 tons, and therefore there can no longer remain any excuse for continuing in our present inefficient condition.

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